

basal length 27; condylo-basilar length 27; basilar length 26; zygomatic breadth (across squamosal region) 16; nasals, greatest length 10, greatest breadth 3.2; length of palatal foramina 8; length of upper molar series 5.

Hab. Kirui, Elgon, British East Africa. Altitude 6000 feet.

Type. Old female. Rudd Collection. Original number 257. Collected by Mr. R. Kemp on September 14th, 1909.

I have named this interesting species after Mr. C. D. Rudd, to whose enterprise the discovery of this new genus is due.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

Fische der Süd-See.—Part VIII. By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER. Being Heft xvi. of the 'Journal des Museum Godeffroy.' Hamburg, 1909. 4to.

FOR the benefit of those of the readers of the 'Annals' who may have forgotten, or may never have been acquainted with, the history of the 'Journal of the Museum Godeffroy,' we offer this brief summary of its origin and object. In the latter half of the last century a wealthy merchant of Hamburg, the late Herr Caesar Godeffroy, whose firm had extensive trade connexions in many parts of the world, and especially in the Pacific, conceived the idea of collecting in a separate museum the numerous objects brought home by his ships. This, the "Museum Godeffroy," was placed in the charge of an exceedingly able curator, the late J. D. E. Schmeltz, whose death, as Director of the Ethnographical Museum at Leyden, we had to deplore last year. By the advice of the latter, and guided by his own enlightened and generous spirit, Godeffroy not only engaged a staff of experienced collectors, who sent home large and numerous consignments of ethnographical and natural history specimens, but also determined upon the creation of a special Journal, in which the more important results of the labours of his travellers should be published.

Thus the 'Journal of the Museum Godeffroy' was devoted to a miscellaneous series of papers on ethnographical, geographical, botanical, and zoological subjects. The first part appeared in 1873, L. Friederichsen & Co., of Hamburg, being the publishers.

Among the men who worked for the Godeffroy Museum was a collector, Andrew Garrett, who during his long residence in the Pacific islands, particularly in the Sandwich and Society groups, had formed a collection of some 470 illustrations of fishes, drawn and coloured from life by himself. This collection was purchased by C. Godeffroy with the view of utilising it for his Journal. He consulted Dr. Günther, who proposed to make it the basis for the

illustrations of a general work on the fishes of the South Seas, which was to include all the species then known. Dr. Günther undertook to prepare this work on the understanding that he should be at liberty to make a first selection from all collections sent to Hamburg for the completion of the series in the British Museum. It was arranged that this monograph, whilst forming an integral portion of the Journal, should have certain parts exclusively devoted to it, with a consecutive pagination of its own.

Seven parts of the 'Fische der Süd-See' (pp. 1-260), illustrated with 160 plates, had appeared, when, in 1881, owing to financial difficulties, the Godeffroy Museum, and with it the Journal, ceased to exist.

More than twenty-five years elapsed before the energetic publisher Dr. L. Friederichsen, of Hamburg, succeeded in finding the means for the continuance and completion of the 'Fische der Süd-See' through the munificence of the Trustees of the "Dr. Wilhelm Martin von Godeffroy Familien-Fidei-Commiss Stiftung." It is a fortunate circumstance that the author of the earlier parts has been able to undertake the completion of a work to the preparation of which he had devoted much time and labour. It would either have been left unfinished or have been continued by another hand, with the inevitable consequence of lack of uniformity of treatment. Besides, the British Museum was clearly the place most appropriate to the work, containing as it does the most complete collection of South-Sea fish, many obtained by Garrett and others of the Godeffroy staff, as well as a large number of types from the Indian Ocean which, on account of their close affinity to species of the Pacific fauna, are necessary for critical comparative examination.

The new part consists of 128 pages of letterpress, illustrated by several text-figures, and 20 plates, executed partly by Werner and Winter, partly by Green. It deals with the Labridæ, Anacanthini, and Malacopterygii-Pharyngognathi and Abdominales. Over 200 species are described, but only eight are added to those previously named, the author taking binominal species in a wider sense than some ichthyologists of the present time. And in this he seems to be particularly justified in a family like the Labridæ, in which the coloration varies in an extraordinary degree with age and season, sex and locality. It is to be regretted that the author was unable to make more considerable additions to our knowledge of life-histories; but in this respect we could only expect information of value from scientific observers residing for a considerable period in the islands. Garrett seems to have been satisfied with endeavouring to acquaint us with the wonderful brilliance and play of colour of the fish of the Pacific Coral-reefs; eighteen out of twenty plates have been reproduced from his pictures.

We hope that the Author will be able to carry out his intention of issuing another part within the coming year, which will then conclude this magnificent monograph.